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PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

It our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Kill if You Can't Cure.

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

According to the Evening Post-and a very young man it is who speaks for it, we assume-the "independent voter" does not care how much mischief he does, so long as he succeeds in his " aim " of hitting " the politicians" and "our party system:"

"The independent voters say, Reform your ways now, or take the consequences. If the country suffers it will be your fault, not ours; and if it chooses to tol erate your misconduct it deserves to suffer."

That is, persist in your method of treatment, though you kill the patient, for he deserves death for not yielding to your remedies.

It is no wonder that " independent voting is not popular. We may deserve the affliction of Bryanism because of our many and grievous sins, but it is hard to ask us to flagellate ourselves with it when simply by not "voting independently" we can ward off the suffering.

We are miserable sinners and there is no health in us, but we do not want to suffer | Boxer uprising. We say the Empress any more than we can help.

#### Russia's Proposal and Our Response. We have before us the text of the proposal made by the St. Petersburg Foreign

Office to our State Department and of the reply which has not only been sent to Russia, but also communicated to Great Britain, Japan, France, Germany, Italy and Austria, named in the order of the importance of their relation to the Far Eastern question. These documents constitute the first definite step which has been taken toward the solution of the Chinese problem since the rescue of the legations.

It will be observed that the announcement of the St. Petersburg Government's intentions is in no wise conditioned on the approval of any other Power. It is, on the contrary, a positive declaration of an unswerving purpose which is to be forthwith translated into accomplished fact. The representative of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office has informed us that "Russia has directed the Russian Minister to retire with his official personnel from Pekin; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn; and that when the Government of China shall regain the reins of government, and afford an authority with which the other Powers can deal, and shall express a desire to enter into negotiations the Russian Government will also name a representative for that purpose." The gisteof our reply is contained in the following sentence: "Unless there is such a general expression by the Powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia, and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops

We repeat that Russia has given not the slightest intimation that her own purpose will be modified by the views of any other Power; consequently, our reply must be construed as a definite agreement to adopt Russia's policy, so far as the withdrawal of troops from Pekin is concerned To this extent cooperation will take place without regard to what the other Powers concerned may think or do about the matter. As a matter of fact, France will undoubtedly pursue a course in accord with that taken by Russia and the United States, and we presume that the same thing may be said of Japan, provided there should be an understanding that no further opposition will be made by Russia to the Mikado's occupation of Corea. England has not yet been heard from officially, but we do not see how she can persist in keeping her troops at Pekin, and thus cripple the power of the reigning dynasty to restore order and arrange satisfactory terms of peace. if she be sincere in her professed desire of preserving China's territorial integrity. If England sides with the four Powers above named, it will be a matter of indifference what the German Emperor and his Italian and Austrian satellites may wish to do, as they certainly would not be permitted to thwart the concerted designs

of the five other Powers.

What is the significance of the policy announced by Russia and accepted by the United States? Its aim is identical with that which England and France had in view in 1860, when, although Pekin was in their power, they carefully refrained from touching the Forbidden City; paid for everything which their soldiers required when in the Chinese capital, and evacuated the metropolis as soon as the terms of a treaty could be negotiated with Prince Kung, the representative of the Emperor HIENFUNG, who had fied to Jehol. a remote place among the mountains beif it were genuine and authorized by him. yond the Great Wall. The policy of forbearance was then adopted because of a profound conviction that it was expedient to "save the face," or, in other words, preserve the prestige, of the reigning Manchu dynasty as far as possible; that dynasty being the sole authority with which it seemed worth while to treat, and the sole possessor of administrative machinery adequate to the enforcement of treaty provisions. It was not that the British and French Governments felt the slightest time when the Hon, James D. RICHARDSON sympathy for Hienfund personally; on introduced him to one of the sleekest of the contrary, they believed him to have Bancus's sleek young men at the Library been an accessory before or after the fact of Congress in April, 1898. to the treacherous capturing and brutal torturing of Sir HARRY PARKES and other foreign diplomats. They believed, however, that they had administered to him a lesson so severe that, thereafter, he and his successors could be trusted to fulfil treaty obligations. The event justified their forecast. The severity of the lesson broke the heart of HIENFUNG, who died within a year, and it caused the treaty concluded in 1860 to be kept substantially

inviolate for forty years. Now, for those Powers which are sincere and not mendacious in their professed desire of shielding China from further dismemberment there are at this time stronger reasons for adopting the policy of forbearance pursued in 1860 than existed when that policy was formulated. In

1860, the Tai-ping rebellion had gone on out with the circular announcing over for seven years and had furnished evidence Mr. Sporrond's name the completion by him, in collaboration with "my friend, that the Imperial Government unless CHAS. GIBBON, Librarian of the British assisted by foreigners, would probably Museum" of a " condensation of these two be impotent to suppress it. The head of great libraries, containing more than one the rebellion, a professed Christian, supmillion five hundred thousand volumes:" ported by Christian converts, had been crowned Emperor at Nankin, and was "AINSWORTH R. SPOPPORD, master of a considerable part of the lower valley of the Yangtse. His dynasty, had he succeeded in founding one, must have been progressive by virtue of the very cir-

cumstances under which it had been

evolved. Nevertheless, the British and

French Governments, after a careful study

of the situation, and mindful of the his-

torical fact that no change in dynasties

in China has been accomplished without

far-reaching convulsions extending over

a great tract of time, were convinced that

by far the quickest and surest way to restore

order and assure the observance of treaties

would be to discountenance the rebels

and to leave the reigning Manchu dynasty

in possession of such dignity and authority

as it retained or could recover. It would

be ridiculous to compare the ill-armed

gangs of Boxers, who could have been

suppressed in a week but for the encourage-

ment given them by Prince Tuan and other

temporary favorites of the Empress Regent,

with the well-organized and multitudinous

Tai-pings, who, almost certainly, would

have overthrown the Manchu dynasty

but for the assistance given to the latter

by American and English adventurers,

of whom Gordon was the most conspicuous.

The Empress Regent has had a lesson quite

as severe as that which was administered

to her husband HIENFUNG in 1860, and,

if her dignity and authority be not too

seriously impaired by the allies, she will

have but to lift her finger to subject her

misleading advisers to condign punish-

ment and to put a summary end to the

Regent, because, although the Emperor

KWANG-SU is still the titular Sovereign of

China, and orders are issued in his name,

yet, by a rescript put forth by him in 1898,

the active exercise of all his powers was

delegated to the Empress Dowager in the

delegation has been recognized by foreign

It is a perception of the wisdom of re-

fraining from annihilating the prestige

of the Empress Regent in the eyes of the

Chinese people which has caused the allied

commanders at Pekin to prevent their

troops from occupying the Forbidden

City, which contains the Imperial Palace.

It is in pursuance of precisely the same

policy that Russia and the United States

will withdraw their soldiers from the Chinese

capital. It is the only policy which offers

so much as the semblance of a promise of

a quick and satisfactory solution of the

Poor Spofford Speaks Up.

We have received the subjoined com-

munication from Mr. AINSWORTH R. SPOF-

PORD and hasten to print it conspicuously

for the information of all whose names

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: An article is

to my attention, in which my name is unfavorably

lishing enterprises, with neither of which, in their

"You print two circular letters laudatory of th

nerits of these publications, dated respectively ' Wash-

ington, Aug. 7, 1900,' and 'Philadelphia, Aug. 22,

1900,' and both purporting to be signed by my name,

These letters are entire forgeries, neither of which was

"I have taken the requisite legal steps to put an

end to such presumptuous frauds as some publishers

have been guilty of, in issuing trumped-up advertise-

ments and pretentious circulars, which I never saw

to promote the sale of works with which I have had

nothing to do, except to edit the 1st. edition of 'His

asking only of you the fair play of printing this die

criticism, in regard to the use of "nor'

instead of "or." but the statement is posi-

Who will say now that in maintaining

from the first that in the matter of RICH-

ARDSON, SPOFFORD, BARCUS & U. S. A.

Mr. Sporrord was a fit subject for pity

rather than indignation, the victim of the

wiles of others rather than a conscious

trangressor himself, THE SUN has treated

too leniently the eminent bibliophile of

the Library of Congress? Our merciful

test in some quarters, and incredulity and

even cynical derision in others, but were

It will be understood that these fraudu

lent circulars bearing Mr. Sporrord's

revered name have nothing to do with

the Committee of Distribution, of which

he was the General Secretary and figure-

head at the beggarly salary of \$1,000 a year

until Bascus doubled it soon before the

exposure of that now celebrated enter-

prise of deception was begun in these col-

umns. There is no fraudulent pretence

of Government interest or participation

in the distribution (to persons whose names

have been selected) of the two works men-

tioned in the circulars which we printed

last Wednesday. Neither circular bearing

Mr. Sporrorp's name would subject him,

to investigation by any Committee of Con-

gress, or, indeed, to criticism for any of-

tence more serious than a lack of literary

and official dignity. The indignation.

therefore, with which he denounces the

presumptuous fraud of the unknown

parties who are using his name in the manu-

facture of "trumped-up advertisements

and pretentious circulars" shows that Mr.

Sporrogg's mind has become clearer to

nice ethical distinctions than it was at the

We commend Mr. Sporrorp's resolution

presumptuous frauds." When he begins

to put an end by legal process to these

the prosecution of the swindlers who are

using his name, as he declares, without

authority, the documentary evidence al-

The case is perhaps more serious than

he imagines. Is Mr. Sporrord aware that

certain parties are actually receiving and

appropriating communications addressed

to him at 606 F street, N. W., in the city of

Washington, which is not Mr. Spofford's

real address according to the latest number

Does he know that other parties ar

receiving mail addressed to him at a cer-

Here, for example, is a postal card sent

tain post office box in Philadelphia?

of the "Congressional Directory?"

ready in our possession is at his service.

view of his position has encountered pro-

to the good name of one of your fellow citizens.

"WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 80."

tive and direct.

we not right?

seters,' in 10 vols. (not 12) ten years ago.

"AINSWORTH R. SPOPFORD.

present form, have I had anything to do.

mented upon as associated with two distinct pub-

complicated Chinese problem.

have been selected:

countries.

"DEAR SIR: Please send me without cost sample pages and illustrations of your Congressional Library Digest, and with full particulars.

And on the other side of the postal card is the printed address:

"AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD "PHILADELPHIA,

We will cheerfully do anything in our power to help Mr. Sporrond out of the tangle. It was a sad day for him when he first met the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee.

#### Jim Jump.

The Hon. JIM JUMP of St. Louis is trying to convince the commercial travellers that the Trusts are driving them to the poorhouse. The Hon. JIM Jones of Arkansas is stirring up the Hon. JIM JUMP to this noble work, and romantic statistics about the poor unfortunate " drummer " are being manufactured in quantities to suit; in fact, in quantities far exceeding the demand. Mr. C. G. BRANCH of Lexington, Mo., a commercial traveller in six States, has been amazed by some of the Hon. JIM JUMP's fantastic statements. In a letter to the Kansas City Journal he comes to the meat of the matter:

"The statement was sent out last week to commer cial travellers by JIM JUMP of St. Louis, in which UMP would have the public believe that the travelers' force has been cut down under MCKINLEY'S Administration 23,000 men, in round numbers. This untrue statement cannot pass my attention uncontradicted. Every intelligent commercial traveller will corroborate my statement when I say that there are more commercial men on the road to-day than ever before in the history of this country. Right in capacity of Regent, and the validity of that Mr. JUMP's own city and carrying a line of goods in competition to that of his own, there are, to my personal knowledge, seventy-five more commercia travellers than there ever have been before, not saying anything of the numerous other lines that are represented from this city throughout the length and breadth of his land. The commercial travellers force is not only not on the wane, but is keeping pao with the great patriotic movement of the time, 'Ex-I suppose Mr. JUMP attributes the crowded hotels and scarcity of sample rooms which the army f commercial travellers have had to contend with during the last three years to 'MCKINLEY, the rain maker, and HANNA's slush fund,' of which he speaks in his address issued to the commercial travellers The truth is, JUMP is in favor of nothing good that he knows anything about, and is opposed to every thing good that he knows nothing about"

This is a little hard on the Hon. JIM JUMP. He is carrying a line of calamity goods for the Hon. JIM JONES, and has to recommend

as best he can. In St. Louis last week there was evidence of the value of the Hon. JIM JUMP's labors and of the mad rush of the commercial travellers into Bryanism. The W. J. Bryan Travelling Men's Democratic Club gave a reception to the Hon. ALEXANDER M. your editorial columns August 29th has been brought | Dockery, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri. The affair was advertised persistently. It was the object of the Democratic managers to show that the commercial travellers were flying from the Octopus into the arms of the Peerless. Seats were provided for 280 persons in the banquet hall. Fifty-four persons, including members of the press and " four or five

professional organizers," were present. The Hon. JIM JUMP finds it hard work

# Oahu College.

to "push" his calamity goods.

"Whether my prolonged labors in aid of multitudes College for the current academical year. seeking help in many fields of research have been worthy or worthless, I leave to those best able to judge This institution, which is situated about two miles east of Honolulu, undertakes to supclaimer, which you will no doubt concede to be due plement the means of elementary instruction provided in the Hawaiian Islands by offering facilities for acquiring a grade of education about half way between that ob-The Italics making more emphatic the tainable at classical or so-called "high" denunciation of the forgery are of Mr. schools and colleges in the United States. SPOFFORD'S own underscoring. The English of that passage is perhaps open to

The germ of Oahu College, the oldest academic institution in the Pacific, was the gift of the estate of PUNAHOU made in 1829 to a well-known American missionary, the Rev. HIBAM BINGHAM, by BOKI, a high chief, afterward Governor of the Island of Oahu. Some time before 1840, when Mr. BINGHAM returned to the United States, he offered the Punahou estate to the American mission as the best location for a school, and in 1841 an appropriation was voted for buildings. At first provision was made only for the children of missionaries, but during the second year other children were admitted. As the institution grew, it became more national in its character, and in June, 1849, received a charter from the Hawalian Government under the name of Punahou School. The rapid development of California, Australia and New Zealand increased the commercial importance of the Hawaiian Islands, and, in order to keep abreast with the progress attained in other directions, it was deemed best that the school should be placed on a broader and more permanent basis. Accordingly, in 1853 it secured from the Government a second charter under the

title of Oahu College. The institution is supported, aside from a nominal charge of \$38 per year of three terms to each student, by an endowment which was started in 1856 and now amounts to nearly half a million dollars. Some thirty scholarships have been established, the purpose of which is to relieve the recipients from the payment of fees for tuition. Associated with Oahu College is the Punahou Preparatory School, the curriculum of which covers eight years, and includes a training in English grammar and composition, in geography and history, in arithmetic and in algebra as far as quadratic equations, and also in the rudiments of Latin and French. This preparatory school has

now 300 pupils. In the college proper there are 145 pupils distributed in three divisions, according to the course of study pursued. There is a classical, an English or scientific and a business curriculum. We should here note that this institution is organized on the principle of the coeducation of the sexes. Many feminine names will be found in the catalogue of the students, and also in the list of instructors. Passing to the requirements for admission, we observe that those who desire to enter the classical course must be prepared to read simple Latin prose, and must also pass satisfactory examinations in arithmetic, algebra (as far as quadratic equations) geography. English grammar and composition, the history of the United States and of the Hawaiian people, in spelling, reading and writing.

In the classical course a student is expected to study five years, a so-called "middle class being interposed between the sopho-

more and junior classes. In the Latin department of the classical school a student must read seven books of CESAR'S " Gallio War," seven orations of CICERO, the "Eclogues" of VIRGIL and six books of his "Æneid." Special attention is given to the acquisition of a knowledge of prosody and that other relies of the ill-fated party may

of the power of translating English into Latin and of reading Latin at sight. The study of Greek begins in the sophomore year and continues for four years. The student must read four books of XENO-PHON'S "Anabasis," six books of the "Iliad" and extracts from the New Testament in Greek, to which the last senior class has added selections from HERODOTUS, XENOPHON'S "Memorabilia" and four books from the "Odyssey." An undergraduate is also expected to evince skill in Greek prose composition and in the translation of Greek at sight. In mathematics an undergraduate is carried through, the whole of algebra and plane geometry and the higher arithmetic, while courses in solid geometry, trigonometry and surveying are offered to advanced pupils. Fither French or German must be studied, and a student is expected to converse and write in the language selected, as well as to exhibit acquaintance with a good deal of its literature. The study of Roman and Greek history forms a part of the classical curriculum.

The department of chemistry and natural sciences at Oahu College offers a four years' course, which embraces physiology and hygiene, physiography, biology, physics, botany, chemistry, geology and astronomy. The edifice known as Bishop Hall, which is occupied by this department, contains a lecture room, cabinets and a laboratory provided with chemical and physical apparatus. There is an astronomical observatory containing a six-inch telescopo. An advanced course in chemistry is provided, which includes the analysis of soils and the polarization of sugar. A seismograph has been recently received and has been set up in a separate building. On the whole, Oahu College may be regarded as the crowning work of the New England missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands. It has been of great service in the past, but a much larger endowment will be

nexed to the United States.

#### The Decline of Man in Colorado.

needed if it is to keep pace with the rapid

development of the archipelago now an-

Colorado is one of the glories of the woman suffragists. Possibly it may become a State in which male suffrage does not exist because there are no males left. This too complete triumph of woman suffrage seems indicated by some statistics which are giving the Coloradians pause and making them feel that they are only a remnant destined to be swept away by the superior sex. There are more females than males in the State. The birth statistics are distinctly unfavorable to the dethroned tyrant, Man. The disproportion is not actually great yet, but it is disheartening when the death statistics are looked at. In the first six months of 1900, 786 more males than females died. Not so many males born and more die! Gloomy visions rise in the minds of the vanishing race of men in Colorado. What are all her treasures underneath the earth if her men go into it so quickly?

The men of Colorado are notably polite They may not all believe in woman suffrage, but they are willing to give the woman suffragists a free field. A manless State, a Commonwealth of Woman, a female Utopia and paradise of stateswomenthis is something that a man may be willing to die for. To be sure, there might be reservations where men could be preserved as specimens, a wonder and a show, as buffaloes are; and importation might be encouraged. But not all the inhabitants of other States are as urbane as those of Colorado. After the gradual extinction of the present stock, men would be reluctant to settle in Colorado. The precept Make way for the ladies " may be carried to excess. "Let Amazonia flourish, undisturbed of men," would be the sentiment

of sagacious bosoms. It is just to say that under unmixed female rule, Colorado would not be likely to have less wise and reticent Governors than our old friend, the Hon. DAVIS HECTOR WAITE, for instance.

The Atlanta Journal, which has convulsions at the word "Octopus," is anxious that the ootton planters shall hold back the cotton crop and market it gradually so as to get higher prices. This would require, says our octopodophobio contemporary, "the cooperation of banks and warehouses with a more economical storage system which will reduce the cost of interest and insurance," and so on. Combining to put up the price of a great staple and necessity of life! "Resolved, That we view with alarm and denounce all Trusts except our own."

Our venerable friend, the Hon. George FRED WILLIAMS, calls THEODORE ROOSEVELT "this young man from New York." It is the privilege of old age and wisdom to take these little lib-

Governor Roossvelt has appointed Mr. JAMES A. BLANCHARD as a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice SMYTH. Mr. BLANCHARD happens to be in politics a Republican, while Judge SMYTH was a Democrat. But, when it comes to the selection of a man for Judge, of what importance, of what pertinence, is his politics? The only question to be considered is whether he is a man fit for an exalted place which is far outside of politics and into which no influences of partisanship of any kind can properly or safely enter. Such a man Mr. BLANCHARD unquestionably is: yet Mugwump papers have been admonishing the Governor that to avoid their reprobation he must appoint a Democrat to succeed a Judge who was a

The letter buoy from ANDREE's balloon. that has just been found, adds nothing to our information about the aeronaut and his two companions. The three messages from An-DRÉE thus far recovered were found in the reverse order of the time of sending. The first message was taken from the carrier pigeon that alighted on the sealer Alken on the morning of July 15, 1897, the fourth day after An-DREE started in his balloon from Danes Island. Spitzbergen. It was dated July 13, 12:30 P. M. and as the balloon started at 3 P. M., on July 11, the message was sent one day, twenty-one hours and thirty minutes after the start. The second message was found off Kola Fiord, Iceland, on May 14, last year. It was in a letter buoy and was dated at 10:55 P. M., on the day of the start or seven hours and fifty-five minutes after the ascent from Danes Island. The buoy now recovered has a message saying that it was the first buoy thrown out and this was at 10 P. M., or seven hours after the ascent.

In a ddition to these three messages from ANDREE, one other relic of the party has been recovered. This is the empty buoy found on Sept. 11 last, on the north side of King Charles Island. It is the specially marked buoy called the "North Pole buoy," which ANDRÉE intended to throw out when passing the North Pole. As it contained no message it is believed to have drifted away from the wreckage after the collapse of the expedition The statement in the message now found.

that four carrier pigeons were turned loose, an hour and fifty minutes after the departure, seems to indicate that no messages were sent with some of them; for the message despatched nearly two days later, by the only carrier pigeon that has been recovered said: "This is the third pigeon despatch." It is not at all unlikely

have seented victory for months .- The Hon. JOE Mr. Bailer's sense of smell must have been given wholly to the searo's for victory. Otherwise he would never have let a Trust come into Texas. But does he smell victory? How does he know that it isn't the Oil Trust?

Chairman JONES mentions one precinct in a certain State in which the National Committee has a verified list of eighty Republicans who voted for MCKINLEY in 1805 and who will vote for BRYAN this year.—

Dear old Hopeful JIM JONES! To him all States are certain and all precincts Republican. If faith in political impossibilities could move mountains, Hopeful JIM JONES could surprise geographers.

MALONEY, the Socialist Labor candidate for President, is proving a bigger man than BRYAN on the stump. He speaks in a diff rent city every night, and to a different audience whenever he is h ard, and he will keet on speaking until November 6. He is from Massachusetts.

The Hon. CHARLES A. TOWNE is on his w y to Washington, Oregon and California, If he is to beg the voters of those States to alarm themselves about Mr. BRYAN's paramount issue, he has a hard task before him. The paramount issue is not calculated for the Pacific Coast.

#### THE CHINESE SITUATION.

ernment of the text of its circular note to the Russian representatives to the various Governments defining its policy, leaves no doubt as to Russia's attitude in the Chinese question. It is in direct contrast to that of the British Government, and, apparently, to that of the German also. The Russian proposition is framed so as to give the Chinese Government the time and means to reconstitute itself at the capital, so that the Powers, including Russia, may have an uncontrolled and responsible body with which to treat, while the British position is such that it would be impossible for the Chinese Government to reestablish itself at the national capital with foreign troops in occupation, and compels it to remain at a provincial capital in a condition of undignifled vagrancy and in danger of becoming an object of derision to its own people. The Russian proposition would rescue it from this situation, which can only profit those who wish to bring about the partition of China. That our own Government should participate o a great extent in the Russian view of the matter, is naturally disquieting to those who prefer to keep matters in suspense rather than see the early closing of an open sore. The Cologne Gazette, which frequently serves as a mouthpiece of the German Government, treats the situation in a temporizing manner, but regards the conditions as favorable to an amicable settlement, as no Power would lightly undertake a policy leading to serious embroilments. Germany, owing to the great commercial prosperity prevailing, is one of those Powers, but in the event of a conflict breaking out would be bound to be in a posiion to defend its neutrality, by force if necessary; unless circumstances compelled it to be a principal

The latest reports from Manchuria show that the pacification of that country along the principal arteries of communication is nearly accomplished, and that direct connection between the eastern terminus of the Siberian rallway and Newchwang and Port Arthur by road, rail and telegraph, will soon be reëstablished So little has the far eastern part of Manthuria been affected by the disturbances, that a Russian mission sent into the Muren River Valley, near the Russian frontier of the Ussuri dis trict, found the inhabitants quietly following their usual vocations in entire ignorance of the troubles in the central part of the country.

As regards the general situation, the most important news is that an Imperial Commission has been sent by the Chinese Government to the Yangtse Valley to report upon the attitude of the Vicerovs of Hankow. These are the two Vicerovs who, with Prince Ching, are said to have been proposed by the Japanese Government as associates with Li Hung Chang to treat with the Powers. The commission described may have some connection with this matter.

# IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The news from the Transvaal, while some what contradictory, does not indicate an early termination of hostilities. A Lorenzo Marques despatch states that the Boer Presidents have left Nelspruit for Lydenburg, it having been decided, for strategic reasons, not to make Barberton the final centre of resistance, one of them being that the Barberton district abutted on Swaziland which was more likely to fight for its semi-independence if left to itself than if included within the Boer scheme of defence, the Swazis having still a lively recollection of the dynamiting. by order of Sir Garnet Wolseley, of the caves in the mountains in which their women and children had taken refuge at the time of the last Zulu war. Soon after the occupation of Pretoria the question of the final resort of the Transvaal Government was discussed the point to be determined being whether Barberton or Lydenburg should be selected. It was finally decided that Lydenburg, on account of the great natural strength of its situation and that it is practically inaccessible from the west and north, should be the ultimate resort of the Transvaal Executive, unless it was found expedient to retire north of the Olifants River to Leydsdorp at the headwaters of the Selati River. As described in THE SUN three months ago, the work of fortifying the principal positions in the Lydenburg district, at Ohrigstad and other points, had already begun. The whereabouts of Gen. De Wet seems

something of a mystery, it being uncertain whether he is still in the Transvaal or back south of the Vaal, where the burghers are said to be reassembling in considerable numbers, as many as 1,500 being encamped at Maquatlings Nek near Clocolan close to the Basutoland border. Gen. Grobler, whose name is associated with the operations about Stormberg in the Cape Colony, is on the east Zoutspanberg side of the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway guarding the road into the valley of the Olifants River. As Lord Roberts has ordered the mounted columns under Gen Ian Hamilton and Col. Mahon eastward. it is evident he feels that the force with which he is operating is insufficient to accomplish the purpose he has in view. The belief of persons competent to express an opinion on the matter is that the campaign in the Transvaal has still some months to run. The Free State burghers being now technically rebels, they and their property are being subject to all the rigors of such a condition, the destruction of honesteads going on and heavy territorial fines being levied under special proclamations of Lord Roberts.

# "Sleeping in the Parks."

In reply to A. B. Smith's letter in THE SUN of Saturday.

At eve A. B. Smith entered Bryant Park. To his amazement, horror, surprise, He found there in the cool night air Thirty-two men who had closed their eyes.

Beneath the statue of Marion Sims. The healer and soother of woes These "vagrants" found the best medicine-Calm, undisturbed repose. Why didn't Smith send them all

To the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Instead of writing a newspaper letter That might consign them each to a cell? JOHN B. ADGER MULLALLY MEW YORK, Sept. 1.

WHAT MR. COLER REPRESENTS. It Is Political Immorality Rather Than Politi-

cal Purity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The disposition of a certain class of minds to select a man as a p litical hero of the moment without regard to any sound political principle is now illustrated in the notion which seems to have got abroad among some good people that Mr. Bird S. Coler, the present Comptroller of New York, is a foremost and necessary champion of the highest interests of political morality and

should con-equently be made Governor. That Mr. Coler has made a very good Comptroller, I do not doubt. Generally the Financial Department of New York has been well managed, the in-tance of Connol y being an extraordinary exception. In its details it has compared favorably with the financial management of great private corporations. Mr. Coler, therefore, has earned no special distinction there, except that he has come to be regarded as the special representative of the present opposition to Croker; but if he was to be a candidate for Governor he would only be the representative of the opposing Hill faction, and between the wo the difference morally is not discoverable.

Have the men who desire the elevation of the politics of this State forgotten Maynard? Are they anxious for the resuscitation of Hill as a Democratic leader, with his long-demonstrated contempt for the moral sentiment of the State and his tricky and devious political ways?

In this campaign, too, when the issue is national hone-ty and the security of property, what is the difference between the position and attitude toward it taken by Compiroller Coler and that taken by Richard Croker? Coler, it is said, is a Gold Democrat, but he is no more so than is Croker. If he was made a candidate for Governor he would be nominated on the ticket with Bryan and by a convention which support d Bryanism unreserv dly. So far as his influence went it would be given to further the The official publication by the Russian Govelection of Bryan, and it is so given now.

Is that political morality and could sound olitical principle support such a man? Mr. Coler is at the head of the great Financial Department of New York, dealing especially with finance, yet he does not venture to define his position as to silver and if he was nominated for Governor by the influences at present in control of the Democratic party in New York he would keep his mouth closed all the tighter on the subject. Practically, however, simply by running on the ticket headed by Bryan he would be for 16 to 1 and disaster to this State and city.

I hold, therefore, that Mr. Coler is a peculiarly flagrant example of false and base polities who hould receive no countenance from any honest man. So far from being a representative of pure politics, he is a represensative of corrupt and time-serving politics especially hostile to the interests of this great community. It is fortunate, then, and a just punishment for him, that in the strife among the supporters of Bryan he seems to have been worsted as the candidate for Governor of the Hill faction, in which actually is included the most undiluted and pestilent Bryanism of the State. It matters not who the candidate may be, whether Coler or another, he will be the representative of the theory of Mr. Edward M. Shepard that "a panic would be a small price to pay" for the election of Bryan-a panie that would shatter the pros pects of trade, depress all industry and crush out enterprise for years to come. Those who agree with Mr. Shepard that Bryan would be cheap at the price of such disaster might be easonable in favoring Mr. Coler for Governor. but he is entitled to no respect from men who wish to preserve New York from so awful COMMON SENSE. catastrophe NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

# PENIMORE COOPER'S PROPHECY.

The Novelist's Forecast of New York's Greatness, Made in 1851. From a Letter of G. Pomeroy Keese of Cooperstown to the New York Times.

Mr. Cooper died in the autumn of 1851. Before bis fatal illness he was engaged upon a work bearing the title of "The Men of Manhattan." The manuscript sheets had been sent to the printer's office, where they were destroyed by fire. But proofs of a portion of the work were saved. From these the extracts quoted in this article are made:

"The increase of the towns of Manhattan, as, for the sake of convenience, we shall term New York and her adjuncts, in all that contributes to the importance of a great commercial mart, renders them one of the most remarkable places of the present age.

The State of New York has been steadily advancing in population, resources and power ever since the peace of 1783. At this time, and for a considerable period preceding and succeeding it, it was found that the York and the people of the city was about as ten to increased in numbers as to possess as many people as all New England. In the next decade this proportion was exceeded; and the late returns show that New York, singly, has passed ahead of all her neighbors in that section of the Union. At the same time the old proportion between the State and the town, or, to be more accurate, the towns on the Bay of New York and its waters, has been entirely lost, five to one be ing nearer the truth at the present moment. It is easy to see that the time is not very distant when tw to one will be maintained with difficulty as between the State and its commercial capital

"Bold as the foregoing prediction may seem, the facts of the last half century will, we think, justity it. If the Manhattan towns, or Manhattan, as we shall not scruple to term the several places that compose the prosperous sisterhood at the mouth of the Hudson-a name that is more ancient and better adapted to history, associations and conveniences of the place than any other-continue to prosper as they have done, ere the close of the present century they will take their station among the capitals of the first rank."

# A Stab at the Nation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What the Democratic party's platform makes "imperialism" is in the words of the platform, "the Philippine policy of the present Administration." What is that policy Simply the defence of United States territory honesti; If a nation had not the right to protect its own ter

ritory it could not exist. Opposition to the right of the nation to defend its own territory is a blow at the very life of the nation. The assault on the Philippine policy of the Admin istration, the right and duty of the Government to

defend its own territory, is a direct stab at the life of the nation. The patriotic people of this nation, regardless of party, should make it their paramount duty to bury that I-sue so deep that it can never rise to the dawn of

a resurrection day. YOUNG AMERICAN. From Hlawatha. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The lin

of poetry inquired for by J. W. McC. in last Sunday's

SUN is probably a misquotation of the opening lines "Hiawatha's Wooing" in the tenth division or canto of Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha." The youthful Hlawatha, much perplexed, listicss, onging, hoping, fearing, dreaming still of Minne-haha, the lovely Laughing Water, said within him-

self as he pondered sow the cord is,
"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman.
Though she bends him, she obeys him,
Though she draws him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other!" w. I. W. J. W.

The Clinkscales Family. From the Columbia State. MOFFETTSVILLE, Aug. 25 .- The quinquennia reunion of the Clinkscales family was held near here on Wednesday. About eight hundred of the connec tions were present.

When the very lu-clous oyster comes again, Fat with flavor quite delicious, Succulent and most nutritious 'Il equally enticing fried or plain. Take of catsup just a swallow. With a lemon squeeze to follow. And the tivalve finds its heaven-appointed route; Or, if condiments you cherish, Salt and pepper lend a relish To this extremely savory seafruit You mi ht take a baker's dozen With your sister or your cousin (That is, if there's no monetary bar), And stout, brown bread, and butter. And I'm sure y ur soul will mutter:

"Oh, that the months had every one an R!"

I temember, I temember,

There's an R in sweet September.

# THE ENDLESS PRAYER CHAIN.

The Indiana Plan TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The Indiana temperance women's political prayer chain does not appear to be built on the Biblical

formula of prayer. The formula given by our Lord is. "Thy

will be done." The Ind and women say, "Our will be done." Of course that vitiates the entire chain at every link.

Then again they go wrong in assuming that President McKinley is a bad man; so bad that the Lord ought to displace him. That is a matter of opinion. Mi lions of our nation don't think so, and possibly the Lord does not think so. Prayers based on an assumetion of that sort will break their chain all to pl-ces.

Then again they seem to depend for results on the quantity of prayer, and that is a false basis It is not quantity, but qual ty that gives efficacy to prayer. We have a ca e in hand in the Bible. A great cloud of prayer went up on one side, with cries and leaping, but no fire came down. Then on the other ide one old Republican prophet stood u and as ed God to vindicate himself. And he did so. The fire came down and burned up the whole business, the crowd of raise prayers and all.

But the worst leature of this foolish proposition is that it is not sincere.

The blind in one eye can see that the chain is designed to connect with Bryan. If this thing is hone-t why did not these praying women attach a chain to Mr. McKinley months ago, and so convert him into the "better man" they want? The divine way is to convert, not to cast off. So they wo ld have cut off the soldier boys from their beer and turned them over to the whiskey saloons outside of their can ps long ago. Now, if their chain should work it will be half a year before it could take effect, unless the Lord should kill Mr. McKinley, and then we do not know that the Vice-President is a "bette man" than the President.

Seriously, this proposition of the temperance women of Indiana brings into ridicule and disrepute one of the sweetest exercises of the human soul. E. J. FOOTE.

### TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The endess chain of prayer by the W. C. T. U. reveals a most deplorable condition of affairs in that organization. They start out by trying to foist upon the Almighty a false statement regarding Mr. McKinley, totally ignoring the fact that He who is all wise can judge perhaps better than they as to such matters; they set up their own weak, human judgment as perfect and hen practically tell the Lord that He must conform to the same.

When my mother taught me to pray she cautioned me as to what to pray for and always impressed upon me never to assume that any thing was right just because I thought so, and always to accompany my petitions with "Thy will, not mine, be done," or, "If it be Thy will, &c." But all this is apparently out of date now and the good Lord, who has taken such wonderful care of this great nation, is now told that the matter is to be taken out of His hands that the Indiana W. C. T. U. proposes to run the affair from their own standpoint.

Surely, if this organization desires the support of the Christian people of this country it will throw overboard such sacrilegious nonsense and a-k our Father in heaven, as every Christian should, to give us a President who will, under His supreme care and guidance conduct the affairs of this great nation in accordance with His eternal will concerning us and our work among the nations of the world. A PRESBYTERIAN ELDER AND A TOTAL ABSTAINER. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 1.

Some Questions From New Hampshire

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Isn't it

fair to presume that Mr. Bryan is worrying more about his own future after the coming election than he is about the future of the Republic? How does his refusal to speak for sixty minutes to

small gathering in Indiana for less than \$500 has monize with that part of his speech at Indianapolis in which he says, "No one should receive more remune ation from society than such service is worth to so clety." &c.?

After all, why should Bryan, as a nominee for the Presidency, be invited to the G. A. R. reunion in Chicago, while a large number of other prominent citizens, also nominees for the same high office, are ignored? Isn't this giving undue advantage to one andidate in a race that heretofore has been con sidered free for all? We imagine we can hear him now ous record in the war with Spain; how he left behind the "oats farm" and the swine, and with a full regi ment started to the front "to see service." The impat proportion between the people of the State of New tial historian will, perhaps, overlook his returning to soon inasmuch as he was stricken with that mosone. Between 1880 and 1840 the former had so far dreaded of all diseases (to men of his make-up). "the military lockfaw." Other soldiers of other armimay have had the disease, but in all history no other case is recorded of a man having acknowledged it b fore. Like a great many other troubles mankind is heir to, if soldiers have had it, they strive to keep it a

secret. Not so with Col. Bryan; he blurts right out what alls him CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28.

# Bryan the Issue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In the short extract (twenty-two lines) of Bryan's recent Omaha speech which you present in to-day's issu will be found the following:

I have. I would. I would. I have, I am, I want. I want. I want. I want, I may, I want. Iwant He does not say what the people want, what the Democrats, the Populists, the Silverites, the antiimperialists, and all the rest of the "long-haired mer and short-haired women" want, but it is Bryant

- ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bryan! Bryan! As you justly remark, "Bryan !s the issue. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

# Interesting and Lovely.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nor are we without original names in Reading either. How does Kansas Mad ira strike you, and what think you of Miss Mayflower Breeze? WILLIAM MCCORMICK READING, Pa., Aug. 31.

#### Tennyson Corroborated. From the Saturday Review.

SIR: May I be permitted to call attention to what seems to be an inaccuracy on the part of your reviewer in the article in your last issue entitled "Ten-nyson's First Editor!" He suggests an error in the "The golden bee

He says "it is precisely in the hot high noon that bees are busiest." During the hot weather in July I often found bees asleep, or "in a torpid posture," about noon or early afternoon. I found them most frequently in nasturtium flowers. I therefore think Tennyson was describing what he had actually seen. J. B. CROMPTON. BURY, Aug. 18.

#### Improvement in Our Shipbuilding. From the London Engineering.

It is an anomaly that only 9 per cent of the total foreign commerce of the United States is carried in American bottoms. The reason is too well known to need recapitulation at this late date. But the condition of the country's shipbuilding industry is im proving, and when the Subsidy law is passed, as it will no doubt be in the next session of Congress, we may look for a revival on a large scale. It is a well known fact that builders are only walting for the enactment of this measure to show what they can do

# Yet Atlanta Will Vote for Bryan!

From the Atlanta Journal. The people of Atlanta have a right to be happy and they are happy. They are enjoying prosperity in large and increasing measure. The midsummer sea son is with most cities a time of business quiet. If not absolute dulness, and yet we see A lanta now charged with life and activity. On every hand in this city signs and promises of new development are to be

#### A Texas Editor's Very Decided Optnion. From the Georgetown People's Sentine

knows that the Democratic party in Texas is the direct cause of our State being at the lowest round of the industrial ladder. When the people of Texas learn better than to send a bunch of beardless kids to the Legislature just so soon will they learn what is LA TOUCHE HANCOCE.